

Athens Post.

Athens, Friday, Jan. 29, 1866.

The Secretary of State.

The "official paper" at Nashville contains in its issue of Monday, a long and pointed reply from Hon. A. J. Fletcher, to an editorial in the Knoxville *Whig*, of the preceding week, which is supposed to have been written by the Rev. Pease, who, it is understood, succeeds Parson Brownlow as "religious and political editor-in-chief" of the last named journal. It is a sort of family affair, in which we are not presumed to feel a large degree of interest, and so we only glance at it in passing. To our unbiased view the honorable Secretary of State so far has the decided advantage of his adversaries in the facts and the argument, and, from the tone and temper exhibited in his more recent communication, will probably maintain it. We copy the closing paragraph, as showing precisely the bounds and metes of Mr. Fletcher's position, politically defined, at this time. He is addressing himself to the editor of the *Whig*, and says:

Let me relieve your mind on the subject of the nomination for Governor. I do not aspire to the place of Elbridge. In no possible contingency could I accept a nomination from the party that supported Elbridge and Seymour and Blair. It would place me in antagonism with the great Republican party of the nation to which I am devoted, and in opposition to the administration of Gen. Grant, which I expect to support. You cannot expel me from this party, Mr. Editor. I expect to be found supporting Gen. Grant when you are denouncing him as a Tyler and a Johnson. My views on the suffrage question are in harmony with two-thirds of the National Republican party. Read them all out with me, if you choose.

Now, we should wonder if the Secretary's suggestion would turn out to be correct. We remember to have seen a short article in a Nashville paper, March, 1865, cautioning Mr. Johnson that the very editors and journals who were then rushing inconsiderately to his defense and beslobbering him with fulsome eulogies, would, in less than two years from that time, turn upon and pursue him with all the venom and vindictiveness of which they were capable; and that the best thing he could do for himself and country would be to promptly shake them loose from his coat-tails, and kick them out of the way. We don't suppose the writer would claim any credit in having foreseen their course at that early day; he simply knew the men of whom he was speaking. They will treat Andrew Johnson's successor in the same way should he come short as President of their unwise, wicked and malignant policy.

In the mean time, as a somewhat disinterested spectator, we shall have no objection to see this new "war of the roses" continue and intensify—provided, however, that the interests of the State are not to suffer thereby.

Martial Law Not Yet Declared.

Martial law has not been declared in any county yet, and according to a reported remark of Gen. Cooper, will not be until after the organization and equipment of the militia. We guess it won't be much of a war after all. As far as heard from recruiting is going on miserably slow; and, to tell the truth, the whole business—the course of the Legislature and the subsequent inconsiderate and hasty action of the Governor in rushing out a Proclamation—is generally condemned by men of all parties. The people are more interested just now in the prices of produce and with preparations for the year's labor on the farm; they are tired of excitement and high taxes, and are disposed to keep free from the one and to get rid of the other as early a day as possible; and, looking to the condition of things in Arkansas, have pretty much all come to the conclusion that though evil may exist in some portions of the State, the remedy proposed would not cure, but rather aggravate them. The last attempt of the Legislature to get up a big excitement with which to commence the summer campaign, is a failure.

Since putting the above in type, we notice that "recruiting for the service" has been commenced at Athens—under the auspices of Capt. Gurney, who hails from some other locality. With the exception of a few aspirants for office, McMinn county is entirely free from excitement on the militia question.

Pitfalls.

A Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* finds it difficult to express all the indignation he feels touching the corruption of Congress. Of the Republican party he has this brief, sententious and comprehensive remark to make, to-wit: "Our own party, in its organization, is simply piratical."

New Jersey.

Mr. Stockton, who was ousted some time ago from his seat in the United States Senate by a piece of radical rascality, has just been re-elected to that body by the New Jersey Legislature.

Gen. Cooper's Staff.

Albert S. Bayless, Captain and A. Q. M.; Larkin B. Gamble, Captain, Inspector and Muster Officer; John Cooper, First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

Rejected.

The Legislature has rejected the proposition to repeal the Railroad Receivership Law.

LEGISLATIVE.

The excitement attending the adoption of the Ku Klux law and the subsequent reception of the Governor's Proclamation calling for volunteers, appear to have pretty well exhausted the vigor of the Legislature, and to have left that body, for a few days at least, in a sort of paralysis. Hence the proceedings are without much interest.

In the House on the 23d, Mr. Myatt introduced the following, which passed a first reading:

A bill to aid in the completion of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, providing for the indorsement by the State of bonds to be issued by the company, in consideration of which the Company is to give a lien on the road.

The joint resolution looking to the impeachment of Judge Houk was indefinitely postponed—old man Bowles, of Overton, insisting, in his remarks on the occasion, that if Houk could be impeached upon such frivolous charges, hardly a loiterer in the State would be safe, and the Legislature itself, the cream and quintessence of radical propriety, might be unseated. Leonidas has triumphed over his enemies. He was defeated for Congress, but is still a Circuit Judge. Let us hope he will deport himself accordingly.

In the Senate on the 25th, Mr. Aldridge introduced the following:

A bill authorizing the Chancellors of the State to appoint Masters in Chancery, giving the Masters the power to take depositions to be read in Court, and to take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their office.

This is hardly intelligible, but we enable the intent of the bill is to enable a Chancellor, should he deem it necessary, to appoint an extra Clerk and Master whose duty it will be to attend the different Courts in the District and aid and assist in keeping the business up promptly and correctly. The bill passed a first reading.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to adjourn on the 8th of February, by a vote of 51 to 11.

On the 26th, the Senate refused to concur in House resolution to adjourn on the 8th proximo.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Norman, and adopted under a suspension of the rule:

Whereas, The colored citizens of the State have been enfranchised with equal rights before the law, it is right and proper they should bear an equal portion of the burdens of taxation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to prepare an amendment to the Constitution to accomplish said object.

The bill authorizing the sale of certain railroads has passed a second reading in the House, which is considered conclusive of its success.

General Order—Moral Men in Demand.

The Nashville papers of the 26th contain the Order below:

HEADQUARTERS TENN. STATE GUARDS, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1866.

General Order No. 1.—In obedience to instructions from his Excellency the Governor, the undersigned assumes command of all the Tennessee State forces in the field.

All persons applying for permission to raise companies must be of good moral character and must be in sympathy with the State and Federal Government. There will be no commissions issued to line officers until they have a command equal to the rank which the commission represents, eighty-four men will be entitled to a Captain, First and Second Lieutenant, forty-four to one First Lieutenant, and will be consolidated with some other organization if they fail to fill up to a minimum company.

By command of
JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
L. B. GAMBLE, Captain A. D. C.

"Peace, Be Still."

The *American-Rescue*, Shelbyville, suggestively says:

If the leading and influential men of Tennessee who hold the reins of government in their own hands desire to see the old State once more bloom and blossom as the rose, and the angel of peace return to us days and times similar to those she gloried in in days of yore, they have only to hold out the Olive Branch of Peace; remove the fetters from the wrists of the mass of her brave and noble sons and best citizens, and say to them let us be friends—let us live so as to make life a blessing and not a curse.

We are confident that if those obnoxious laws that have been passed were repealed and wiped from the statutes of Tennessee, in less than three months universal peace would be proclaimed throughout the State. Then why not, if you are friends to peace and liberty—and there is no liberty where the people are taxed without representation—go to work at once and pour oil upon the troubled waters, and say "Peace—be still!"

A True Bill.

Don Platt writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

This Government is probably the most demoralized Government in the world. Its service is rotten to the core. All the departments are run by rings, and one-half of the heavy taxation collected from an oppressed people is turned into private pockets.

Accident.

We learn that Capt. Tom Duggan, of McMinn county, while engaged in cleaning up some new ground a few days ago, was struck on the head by a falling piece of timber and so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

A crazy man named Hughes proposes to commence the publication of a newspaper at Knoxville about the first of March. Price \$1.00 a year.

THE LATE PROCLAMATION.

Call for a Public Meeting.

The Nashville *Union and American* of last Tuesday contains the following letter calling for a public meeting of the citizens:

A. S. COLYAR, Esq.—Sir: I have read with the greatest satisfaction your able and patriotic letter upon the present alarming condition of affairs in Tennessee. It seems to be almost universally approved by your fellow-citizens, who all rejoice, as I do, that the dignity and moderation of its tones were made in such happy keeping with the momentous gravity of the issue which is now upon us. I have not yet met with a single intelligent man who did not agree with you, that the act of the Legislature, under which the Governor's recent most fierce and menacing proclamation was issued, is palpably and grossly unconstitutional, and that if carried into effect, it must be inevitably productive of civil war. All the bloody and shocking horrors of Arkansas will be eventually repeated in Tennessee, in a few days, unless some preventive steps are taken at once. It has struck me that the early convocation of our citizens, without regard to party, in this city, to take into calm and dispassionate consideration the unhappy state of affairs here and the fearful consequences now threatened, might have the happiest effect. I am not one of those who believe that either the existing President, or the President elect, will remain quiet and inactive whilst a bloody and wasting internecine conflict is causally brought about by proceedings which I undertake to assert are constitutional. I have no hesitation in declaring to be repugnant to the solemn organic law of the land and to the best established principles of civil freedom.—Let us assemble at once, then, ascertain and embody all the real facts of the case in a formal memorial to the constituted authorities in Washington, and ask for immediate interposition in the State for the purpose of preventing occurrences such as are to be now so justly apprehended. I should be willing to stake my life upon its being decided at once by President Johnson, by Gen. Grant, by a majority of Congress, and by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Union unanimously, if these authorities can be in some way brought to consider the matter, that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Tennessee at this moment, the declaration and enforcement of martial law, and the bringing our citizens to trial before military tribunals in time of peace—all of which is now menaced—would not only be at war with the constitution, but would be one of the most ruffianly and astounding attempts to establish a monstrous and intolerable despotism that the world has yet heard of. Let us then meet together at once, as peace-loving, law-abiding and constitution-maintaining citizens, and consult freely, calmly and patriotically for the public safety. What say you? P. S. PACIFICUS.

The Negro in the New York Legislature.

We find the following among the proceedings of the New York Legislature of the 22d:

The negro again came up to-day, on a motion of Mr. Murphy, of New York, to take the resolution from the table appointing Stephen Myers an extra door-keeper. Additional resolutions, amendments and explanatory, were poured in by the Radicals, and after a little filibustering Mr. Husted, of Westchester, offering a resolution, that the whole thing be laid upon the table. The advocates being called on this, the Republicans voted almost unanimously in favor of acquiescing the whole thing. The negro question may, therefore, be considered practically settled; for, having shown their hands, the Republican members will be like a woman who has taken her first step in sin—willing to constantly and immediately go all lengths.

Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.

The Senate on Saturday agreed to the House amendment to the joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas; and also to another amendment extending the provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi. The resolution provides that all persons now holding civil offices in the States named who cannot take the oath of office approved July 22, 1865, shall be removed, and the vacancies filled by persons who can take the oath. The appointments will be made by the district commanders.—The resolution takes effect thirty days after its passage.

The City of New York.

We invite attention to the following: New York, Jan. 26.—Several meetings have been held here recently, and a vigilance committee has been formed. The names of a large number of notorious thieves and ruffians have been taken down, and the next outrage will be the signal for the execution of a number of notorious villains who have long been watched. The movement has been undertaken by determined citizens, who know each other, and are convinced that nothing but the course they propose will prevent the recurrence of such crimes as the Rogers murder. They seem to be terribly in earnest.

The Latest Cabinet Slate.

The New York *Sun* has a correspondent who claims positively that the following will be Grant's Cabinet: Secretary of State, E. M. Stanton; Secretary of the Treasury, G. S. Bowdoin; Secretary of the Navy, John A. Rawlins; Secretary of the Interior, J. A. Griswold; Post-master-general, J. R. Hawley; Attorney-general, John F. Wilson.

Remember Them.

The Hartsville *Vidette* says: Speaker Richards and twenty other members of the present House of Representatives, are in favor of repealing the outrageous franchise acts, and they have placed their names on record, where they will be remembered in the great political "judgment day" which is fast approaching.

The Supreme Court of Georgia holds the relief law of that State to be constitutional.

MR. JOHNSON'S FUTURE.

The Next Governor and Senator.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Few of our readers have ever retired from the White House with less of regret than will accompany Mr. Johnson's farewell on the 4th of March. And with equal truth it may be said that few, in retiring, have ever better deserved the thanks and good wishes of the American people for sincerity of purpose and an honest desire to administer the office for the best interests of the country. In saying which I do not mean to be understood as expressing the belief that the United States has never had a better President—but that, judged by the purity of his motives and his unselfish intentions to do his whole duty, he far surpasses any of our recent Executives. That he has committed great errors, he himself will, I suppose, not be disposed to deny. It could hardly have been otherwise with a man surrounded by the adverse circumstances that have beset him since the beginning of his administration. For some of these he is responsible—as, for what may be called the father of them all, which was the failure to surround himself with a cabinet of strong, vigorous men in hearty accord with instead of retaining the evil counselors of his predecessor. But it is easier to criticize now than it would have been to act then. Judging his administration as a whole, the conservative people of the country must indorse it and thank him for it.

In a former letter I intimated that it was the intention of the conservative party in Tennessee to nominate Mr. Johnson next fall for Governor. This I understand now to be fully determined upon. Little doubt is entertained of his election. At any rate, he has always been extremely popular in Tennessee. He knows the people there, and they know him, and believe him to be sincerely and honestly devoted to their interests. I do not know who will be his competitor in the race, but probably some carpet-bag scrub from Massachusetts, or some Radical convert of the Stokes pattern, who wanted him hung in 1861 for being a Union man. If elected Governor, he will undoubtedly be chosen to the Senate in the place of Fowler, whose term expires in 1871; and then we may look for lively times in that Chamber of gilt-edged imbecility and loyal gammon. It will be worth while to go to some trouble to elect A. J. to the Senate, just to give him a chance to vindicate himself and his administration, which I understand to be his sole object in remaining in public life after the 4th of March. His natural combativeness, not always in place when exhibited from the Presidential Mansion, will have full vent in the Senate debates, and I know enough of what it is in his power to expose, to promise some rich developments in his "bouts" with some of the leading Radicals. He will exhibit some of the recent inner workings of the Radical party, to the intense delight of all but the Radicals. So let every Conservative man in Tennessee and elsewhere put his shoulder to the wheel and give A. J. all the help he can to get him into the Senate. If he does not pull the mask of patriotism from off the hypocrites in that body "then I am a soured gurnet."

The Mystery Being Explained.

We believe it was intimated in the Post of last week, that, perhaps, parties other than the Ku Klux were committing the depredations complained of in Middle and West Tennessee. The following from the Nashville *Union and American*, furnishes one case at least:

On last Saturday we published a full account of a remarkable case of Ku Kluxism—a man named John Garner, a notorious horse-thief, who had been arrested by a young man named Collier, in Alabama, but who was taken by force from Collier, in Williamson county, by masked men. This was regarded by us and by the country as a case of Ku Klux mob law. Up to yesterday, the whole country supposed Garner had been dealt with by the Ku Klux, and that he had gone as Baltimore was supposed to have gone.

Yesterday morning it was ascertained that Garner was in this city and detective Ryan got on his track and succeeded in arresting him last night and afterwards sent him to Murfreesboro to answer the charge of horse-stealing and other crimes.

This man was undoubtedly released by his friends who put on the Ku Klux masks. Garner had been in the penitentiary in Tennessee only a few months ago and was pardoned by Gov. Brownlow. He is perhaps the most notorious horse-thief this country has produced, and had been in the penitentiary of several States before he was committed here. This man is understood to be at the head of a numerous clan, who released him no doubt, and who will release him again and charge it to the Ku Klux.

Fire at Columbia.

A dispatch of the 25th to the Nashville *Banner* says:

Whitthorne's Block was burned to-night. It was insured in the Commercial Insurance Company. A young lady named Miss Kate McLean, while endeavoring to make her escape in an adjoining yard, owned by Mr. Rutledge, fell into a cistern and was drowned before she could be rescued. Latta, Haynes and Erwin, policemen, and several other citizens used every means in their power, and deserve the highest praise for the prompt manner in which they acted. Some of the soldiers of the 45th Infantry also acted so nobly that they deserve the esteem of all the community.

W. J. A.

Humbugs.

Here are a few words of truth and soberness spoken by the New York *Express*:

The two most monstrous humbugs of the age are the continued ding-donging about Rebellion and Loyalty. Those who talk most of the latter are either very innocent chickens, or, what is most probable, they want to steal something, and use their boasted loyalty—in words—to cover their theft, while those who never mean to forgive rebellion have no right to expect that hereafter their own side will be forgiven.

FURTHER FROM ARKANSAS.

Execution of the Negro Militiamen Continued.

We gather some additional news from poor Arkansas from our Memphis exchanges. The *Appeal* says:

The four negro militiamen—Bill Porter, Monroe Allen, Wm. Reese and Hector Allen—who were convicted of the raping of two white ladies, by a court-martial composed mostly of negroes, were executed at two o'clock on Tuesday, a short distance beyond the barricade. We understand that all of them, with the exception of Bill Reese, plead guilty. Reese solemnly declared he was innocent, but was proven guilty by his own witnesses. The vote of the court was unanimous for death. Eye-witnesses say that the condemned men pleaded and prayed for life in the most agonized manner. The execution was conducted altogether by negroes, under command of a negro named Gregory, holding the rank of Lieutenant; the entire militia force being drawn up under arms to witness the affair.

This act has tended to reassure the citizens to a certain extent, but ladies, where permitted, are leaving the country and coming to this city. Several arrived there yesterday.

The Avalanche of a subsequent date says:

A report has prevailed in the city for a day or two, and is believed generally by Arkansians, that Gov. Clayton has ordered the withdrawal of all the militia from Crittenden, Green and Mississippi counties, except one hundred and fifty cavalry, to be retained under Gen. Upham. The place of rendezvous is understood to be Jacksonport, where the militia will probably be mustered out of service.

The report that four negro militiamen were shot last Tuesday, at Marion, in pursuance of a court martial decree, for outrages committed on several white ladies in the vicinity, is now credited. The names of the women who were outraged are as follows: Mrs. J. Reeves, Mrs. James Watson, Mrs. Calloway, Mrs. McGee and Miss Sweetman.

The execution was witnessed by the entire militia force, with the exception of several seceding parties.

The Latest from the Scene of Outrage and Murder.

(From the Memphis Appeal, January 24.)

Arrivals from Marion yesterday evening state that two scouting parties of twenty-five each, had been sent out the previous day—one down the river (Mississippi) and the other out on Tyronia River. The one which went down the river, went to the place of Mrs. Ward, some fifteen miles below Memphis, and completely sacked it. They broke up and destroyed every particle of furniture, even to the pictures on the wall, and stole three hundred dollars of currency that Mrs. Ward had been saving. Mrs. Ward is well known in Memphis, and is the sister of Major Earle.

This party returned to Marion yesterday evening, bringing with them seven stolen mules and other plunder. From the other party (the one which went on the Tyronia) nothing has as yet been heard. We suppose accounts of their atrocities will be received to-day.

Gentlemen who were in the stockade yesterday afternoon, say that there are three persons yet left in the jail, to wit: Messrs. Wafford, Crump and Lovelace. They report that the most infamous tortures are still practiced upon them, and that thumb-screws have been used until their hands, especially Crump's, have been crushed nearly to pieces. When our informant left yesterday evening, Wafford was tied face downward to the earth, in such a manner that every breath was a torture, and every motion was an excruciating agony. They say they intend to keep him in this way until he confesses what they want, or he dies.

These statements are from parties deemed altogether reliable, and are, no doubt, strictly true.

Governor Clayton at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, and staff arrived here last night, and left this morning for Marion. It is said, for the purpose of investigating the execution of Tyler, McAlister and Harvey by the Militia. The latter was a Major in the Federal army. Since the war he has been associated with Senator McDonald in the stock trade.

A notorious guerrilla, Cullen Baker, of Red River notoriety, was shot and killed by his father-in-law, Mr. Foster, at Rendu, Lafayette county, Arkansas, on the 10th inst. His body was turned over to a body of Federal cavalry to be taken to Jefferson, Texas, for identification, and numerous rewards offered for him, which amounts to \$5,000.

The Provision Market.

As an item of interest to dealers in bacon and bulk meats, we clip the following from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 25th:

The market during the past week has fully maintained the buoyancy, activity and strength which have been for several weeks its prominent and distinguishing characteristics. Dealers are fully persuaded that prices are to rule high during the season, although that lulls and depressions will occur is conceded and expected. The short crop theory which has been doubted by many operators in markets remote from packing points is now generally held to be correct, and has awakened a speculative feeling that has had its influence upon parties purchasing for direct consumption, and the result is a sharp upward tendency in prices. The demand from the South is almost unprecedentedly large, and is regarded as extraordinary—not more on account of the amount demanded, than that there appears to be no abatement in the demand. Advices to-day are highly encouraging to holders, and the market, if possible, closed stronger than at the close of the previous week.

Poor Carlotta.

General Bankhead Magruder, C. S. A., recently delivered a lecture in Baltimore on "Maximilian and Carlotta." He was in the civil service of the Emperor for a year or more after the suppression of our rebellion. He claims that the present condition of Carlotta is entirely owing to poison administered by a Mexican woman.

COTTON AND RESUMPTION.

Persons who have an appetite for other reading than the "sensational" style which seems to be the most attractive feature of modern journalism, will find something sensible and solid in the following from the New York *Express*:

The cotton crop of last year will yield from 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 bales, which at the prices received, will exceed the income from the 5,000,000 bales produced before the war. Cotton at 24 to 25 cents a pound in 1865, is a good deal more than cotton at 10 cents a pound before the war, and especially when as in 1865, the South produced its food about all that the Southern people consumed. American cotton also, now, as before the war, as a whole, is the best cotton produced in the world. Its demand is unabated wherever cotton is manufactured, and will be just as long as it is produced. The income from a belt of 600 miles of land there are no such cotton lands in the world. All that is wanted is capital and labor, and it is a disgrace to the country, and especially to its mock philanthropy, that twice as much cotton was produced in a state of slavery as in a state of freedom, though this, we are sorry to say, is but a repetition of the partial freedom established in Jamaica and St. Domingo, where the cotton and sugar plantations went to ruin as fast as the negroes obtained their freedom. But we expect different results at the South, and they would be at once apparent if the Southern people were left to regulate their own business, labor and political relations, as the people of the North and West are permitted to regulate theirs, and this with a much better condition of the moral, religious, and educational status of the negro than we shall ever behold through Northern interference. Nobody ever expects to see Slavery re-established in the United States, and now that the institution is gone, nobody even desires it; but Congress cannot reconstruction in the form of Military Government, at the South, the regulation of Suffrage, the interference with the State and personal rights, and laws, the exclusion of white men from office and the Ballot, is a positive bar to freedom, independence and prosperity, and whenever Congress consents to loosen its oppressive hold upon the South, and to leave people there as they are here, not only the South, but the whole people, will feel the healthy influence of such freedom. If Congress will but consent to let all the States regulate their own internal affairs, so far as they do not interfere with the U. S. Constitution, the best results will ensue—and we now predict, if this is done, by the time the additional crops of cotton are put upon the market, the Government will be able, with even decent economy in the administration of public affairs, to resume specie payments.

Negro Philosophy.

A negro philosopher, discussing the relations of races, said: "You know de turkey he roost on de fence; an' de goose he roost on de ground. You will pull de turkey off de fence and he get up again. You crap his wings but somehow or nudder he gwine to get back on de fence. Now, you put de goose on de fence, an' he fall off, he don't b'long dar. De turkey he am de white man. Heeze down now, but is gwine up again. De nigger am de goose.—He better stay whar he b'long."

San Francisco.

They are clamoring for another Vigilance Committee in San Francisco.—The Journalists declare that murders, rapes, and shooting by the police at human beings at night and in broad daylight, because they "look suspicious," are of daily occurrence. Cutting affairs have become a pastime among the denizens of the "Barbary Coast." This is almost as bad as New York.

Tennessee Securities.

The New York *Evening Post* says: Tennessee Bonds continue dull; the dispatch in the morning papers to the effect that a bill providing for the sale of defaulting railroads had passed the lower branch of the Legislature without a dissenting vote, had no effect on the price of Bonds. The disordered condition of affairs in that State more than neutralizes this action of the Legislature.

The Pacific Railroad.

One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished and in operation. The Central Pacific Railroad Company having built 600 miles, but 267 remain to be built. There is now no doubt that the entire line of the Pacific Railroad will be opened early this season. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1865 are officially reported at \$5,066,651 61.

Washington dispatch of the 25th, says: There is a well-grounded report that the Supreme Court has concluded its decision upon the Greenback case, and that the law is sustained—5 to 3.

The Cleveland *Banner* of Thursday, announces the death of John N. Cowan, a well known citizen of Bradley county—aged 55 years.

Representative Boutwell, of Massachusetts, declares that Congress and the Republican party cannot escape the issue of universal suffrage.

A dispatch from the Spanish capital says: The Governor of Burgos was assassinated while taking an inventory of the goods of the cathedral in Burgos.

Gen. Sheridan dispatches Gen. Grant that he has killed some more Indians, and that the war is over in his range.

Matt. H. Carpenter has been elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin.

Tennessee Bonds, in New York on the 27th, extra coupon, 87 3/4; new, 67. Cotton, 23 3/4 @ 23.

The Nashville *Banner* says, the Ku Klux in Giles county have disbanded.